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TV's captive audience –
Frankfurt Zoo's gorillas!

Federal Republic television recently acquired seven new viewers for their afternoon transmissions and although they are not particularly keen on what they have been shown, they are still regular viewers.

Fast! Don't tell anyone but they have not paid for their television licence! Their reactions to the programmes they see vary greatly. For instance whenever there is a fashion programme showing the new Paris hats Ellen leaps up and dances around excitedly. She drums four times on the floor with her hairy hands.

Max does not pay much attention to the box until there is a technical hitch! Dorette seems to be most fascinated by the grunting-and-groan boys who go in for weight-lifting.

On the other Matze who is the big, bluff head of the family group only sits down in front of the small screen when there is a passionate scene being enacted. The captive audience is, in this case, captive in the Frankfurt Zoo gorilla house.

One or two naturalists on hearing of this experiment commented that it was just another Grzimek gimmick. But in the eyes of Professor Bernhard Grzimek, the government's adviser on nature conservation and also the director of Frankfurt Zoo, this experiment, using a pensioned, but still working television set, placed behind a two-inch thick pane of glass in the gorilla house, is anything but a fad.

He said: "We must even use the products of technology to broaden the experience of the anthropoid apes. They

need entertainment to keep boredom at bay."

In the winter when there are few visitors and the ape house has to be closed at five in the afternoon for administrative reasons the gorillas miss that break in their routine provided for them in the summer when they are treated to an endless show of gaping, gawking *homo sapiens*.

"Just like children who bite their fingernails when they are bored the big apes begin to pull out their hair in winter..." according to Christoph Scherper, the Zoo's scientific assistant.

Grzimek first got the idea of brightening up his gorillas' lives when he heard of a woman in America who had given her ageing pet gorilla a TV to cheer up the last few months of his life.

Frankfurt Zoo authorities already knew that animals do react to films following experiments with a tame leopard. When the cat was shown a film of ducks and geese, it reacted to the sight of this unattainable prey.

When a dwarf chimpanzee was shown others of his species in a film he stretched out his hand if you to greet them.

It is not yet known if TV will solve the gorillas' boredom problem, since they appear to be selective viewers. They tend to watch the screen for little more than a minute at a time and are not so concerned with what the programme is about as how much movement there is on the screen and how exciting the soundtrack is. They quickly return to their normal



TV time for Frankfurt's most unusual viewers!

Hamburg, 14 January 1971
Tenth Year No. 457 - By air

play after a short period of interest in the box.

Big-boy Matze and the 13 year-old female Makula, who was brought up in Grzimek's own home, only seem to find loud noises such as motor-bike racing and rocket launching attractive.

The Frankfurt gorillas are unable to enjoy peak-hour viewing since their normal bedtime is around seven o'clock.

However, they are to be allowed to watch the weekend afternoon matinée Westerns, since, as Christoph Scherper said, "it is hardly likely to corrupt them!"

Further tests in the next few months will be designed to see just how much of the action on the screen Matze and his family can really comprehend. They will also be shown colour television to see if this has any vastly different effect.

When they were shown a film

Nineteen-seventy has made it patently clear what stuff our political destiny is to be made of for some time to come, was not too promising. At first they probably for the entire decade, - an intrigued to see the other gorillas run exhausting coincidental juxtaposition of through their forest home, but tension and detente.

While decades of utter tension in Central Europe are beginning to relax

now that the emotional dogma of anti-communism in this country has been reduced to its rational causes and with it their reactions to the small screen.

Soon the gorillas will be able to view to writing an essay on them: the ritual condemnation of Bonn by its Eastern neighbours, there has been no progress so far in the Berlin talks.

Whilst the two superpowers negotiate

East in Vienna and then in Helsinki on

Tiere (A place for animals) will be per-

haps they compete fiercely and relentlessly for influence in the Middle East.

Tension and detente, confrontation and cooperation are to be found at one and the same time. They coexist.

This apparently abnormal state of affairs corresponds to the competing wishes of both sides and no doubt to their definite requirements.

As regards the East no one can seriously maintain that in the socialist system with its monster bureaucracy there are no antagonisms, no conflicting interests and no privileges.

There has been a realisation in both East and West that in a world that is increasingly growing together, irreversibly being forged into a single unit by science and technology, no one can seal himself off from the world around him to the extent that Stalin's Soviet Union was able.

Scientific necessity points from isola-

DIE ZEIT

(Photo: Süddeutsche Zeitung)

to cooperation and cooperation

presupposes a relaxation of tension, security and reliable agreements.

At the same time, bearing in mind the competitive nature of the current state of affairs, each must think in terms of exploiting each and every advantage regardless of whether or not it is to the disadvantage of the other.

It is the curse of great powers that they must continually improve their position, or at least prevent the other side from gaining the advantage.

This presupposes a continual state of alarm, generates mistrust, makes scepticism indispensable and brings in their wake tension, friction and conflict.

This ambivalent state of tension and detente, confrontation and cooperation caused by rivalry between the two superpowers, is intensified by the position of each individually as seen by itself.

Until recently both believed themselves to be in possession of the sole answer to Mankind's problems, the key to the gates of paradise (classless society in the East and free democracy in the West), but after many disappointments both have meanwhile had to wave their illusions goodbye.

Any society is tried and tested by antagonisms and contrasts, both those sired by communist revolution with the aim of liberating Man from the domination of others and those committed to capitalism and a combination of competition and social free market principles to ensure a maximum of efficiency and freedom.

As regards the East no one can seriously maintain that in the socialist system with its monster bureaucracy there are no antagonisms, no conflicting interests and no privileges.

Indeed it has transpired that the underprivileged of yesterday, having sworn to concentrate on cutting down government should they come to power, have only one aim now that they have the power: to expand their own power machinery to such an extent that they can afford to ignore criticism and opposition.

The Communists, it will be recalled, intended abolishing war and establishing lasting peace on Earth. They are now not only in conflict with their rivals in the West but at loggerheads with each other. In recent years there have been junctures at which the entire Eastern bloc has shuddered lest the two big brothers, Moscow and Peking, attack one another.

Scientific necessity points from isola-



Catholic conference

Julius, Cardinal Döpfner presided over the first joint assembly of Catholic clerics and laymen held at Würzburg on 3 January 1971.

(Photo: dpa)

more or less thoughtlessly taken ex stock from earlier generations.

were to do so power rivalry would prevent a general balance from being struck.

What does this all presage for 1971 in our part relaxed, part tense world? What, in particular, does it involve as regards East-West relations and the Berlin question?

Depending which view is taken it may either be said that nothing has changed in Moscow, that the same speeches are delivered, the same oaths and threats uttered, or maintained that nothing new has happened to give reason for fresh anxiety – neither in South-East Asia nor in the Middle East nor in Central Europe.

What is done is more important than what is said, actions being more definite and more symptomatic than mere propaganda.

March 30 will probably tell whether tension or detente will prevail in the year ahead. It is the first day of the CPSU party congress, to which the powers that be in Moscow attach greater importance than anything else in the world.

First Secretary Brezhnev postponed the congress from autumn 1970, a most uncommon decision indicating, according to Kremlinologists, a belief on the part of Soviet leaders that some success or other must be registered in the meantime.

So, in the final analysis, they conclude, the Soviet leaders will smooth the path for the treaty with Bonn in order to ensure its ratification.

Toughness in the Berlin talks, verbal threats and protest leading articles may have been intended to browbeat the West. The Russians have always known how to work on the other side.

It would come as no surprise, then, if the Soviet Union were to declare readiness to negotiate seriously on Berlin at a juncture at which no one expected such a hasty any longer – provided that is, Bonn remains unyielding. Anything can still happen in 1971.

Marien Countess Dönhoff
(DIE ZEIT, 1 January 1971)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

One of the world's top ten

Zeitung für Deutschland ("Newspaper for Germany") is a design-hallucination that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation, which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 stringers reporting from all over Germany and around the world; 300,000 copies are printed daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers; 20,000 are distributed

to foreign subscribers and 60,000 to foreign news agencies.

Frankfurter Allgemeine is a newspaper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

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■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The two faces of Soviet Russian policy towards the West

Politicians and economists alike are gratified by the soft note the Soviet Union has of late been sounding in dealings with most Western European countries.

It is apparent whenever the opportunity arises — in the last Warsaw Pact communiqué, during state visits, in leading articles and, of course, in the course of trade talks.

It does not even apply only to the so-called progressives. The sun of apparent Soviet goodwill shines, if not in full splendour, on the bourgeois countries too.

Western Europe, or so it would seem, has been struck from the list of bogeymen — with one or two exceptions, that is. The exceptions are worthy of note, though. They amount to everyone who is decidedly pro-Atlantic in Europe.

Regardless of their political party they have, even now, no cause to laugh as regards their treatment by the Kremlin. Britain could tell a tale or two, but by no means as much as this country's Christian Democrats and even a number of Social Democrats.

The Soviet attitude towards the Americans is accordingly poles apart from policy towards Western Europe. The tone adopted towards Washington is definitely strained and the policy uncompromising.

The Warsaw Pact communiqué that sounded so pleasant to the ears of many a European was full of jibes at the Americans. Leading articles are frequently decidedly hostile.

The Soviet policy line in the Middle East is as tough as it is in the Berlin talks and there is no sign of compromise at the talks either.

In Vietnam the Russians are nowhere near lifting a finger in aid of a peaceful settlement of the conflict and in Cienfuegos

egos they are playing a game of cat and mouse with the Americans.

And not a week passes but Moscow campaigns against the domination of the dollar in Western Europe.

Soviet policy towards the West is evidently bifurcated. Moscow smiles at Western Europe but bares its teeth at America.

It is, then, in the light of this overall policy that a regional project such as the European security conference Moscow is advocating with increasing ardour must be seen.

A "European atmosphere" and a "West-Europeans-Among-Ourselves" climate must be created in order to put wind into the sails of the conference idea.

This atmosphere, of course, is also intended to influence the course of the conference in advance and draw a distinction between Europeans and Americans.

Moscow would like to set itself up as a European world power in order better to be able to declare the Americans to be outsiders.

It may call on Western European industry to conclude major business deals but by no means only to relieve the strain on its own armaments industry.

The main aim is to direct Western European production more towards the East and so gradually to establish a counterbalance to Atlantic economic interests.

The greatest care must be taken to ensure that the current political tenet according to which all agreements with the Soviet bloc are to be concluded only "in agreement with the allies" does not become an empty formula.

If we practise solidarity with America in more than mere words and do not lend support to the Soviet divide and rule policy our leading politicians will no longer have cause to lament about criticism from Washington. Dieter Cycon (DIE WELT, 28 December 1970)

The Kremlin has doubtless speculated that with every step Europe draws apart from America, America will also draw apart from Europe and that the one development will encourage the other.

What would follow as a matter of course if the United States were half to be hustled out of Europe and half to turn its back on it?

The "We-Europeans-Among-Ourselves" climate would then change into a "Master-In-My-Own-House" atmosphere, the master of course being the Soviet Union.

Western European domestic and foreign policy would have to be subordinated to Soviet interests and trade would mainly benefit the Soviet Union.

The smiling face displayed towards Western Europe is thus the expression of a divide and rule policy and ought, if anything, to put the fear of God into the recipients.

Were the policy to be successful the Western Europeans would be the main sufferers, for they and not the Americans would then be subject to the dictates of a hostile system.

As long as it is accompanied by unfriendliness towards America the policy of goodneighbourliness towards Western Europe is merely the expression of the Soviet will to dominate Western Europe too. It merely papers over profoundly anti-Western European policies.

A policy of dividing the West ought therefore nowhere to encounter more determined resistance than in Western Europe.

If there are to be good, indeed friendly relations between East and West they can only be established between all members of both blocs.

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(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

29 December 1970)

Jarring talks on Mid-East to be resumed

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

After weeks of uncertainty and suspense Israel has decided after all to agree to a resumption of the mediation talks by UN special envoy Gunnar Jarring. There is no longer any obstacle in the way of a resumption of indirect peace talks between Israel on the one hand, Egypt and Jordan on the other via mediation of Gunnar Jarring.

Although the problems relating to lasting peace in the Middle East are definitely not to be solved from one day to the next the resumption of talks sound a hopeful note. Israel has obviously come to realise that a longer wait will only lengthen the chances of the cease-fire being prolonged beyond 5 February 1971.

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(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

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to hopes of liberalisation for the welfare.

Even if the Caudillo pardons the sentenced to death they still face the years in prison and the state of Spanish prisons is no longer a secret. Above all hatred and emotion would by no means be overcome.

For the first time ever even the Czech no longer lends the regime unconditional support. This may be the only difference between the situation in Spain and that of the Soviet Union. Moscow will cope with unruly minorities. No one can say what will happen in Spain. *Heinz Immerwahr* (Handelsblatt, 30 December 1970)

various actions of the government as stones in the mosaic of an emerging welfare State.

Augstein must be contradicted. Maybe not too many promising starts have been made and objectively speaking there may be many difficulties to overcome.

But this is no justification for saying that this government should only be praised for its achievements in foreign policy.

It is essential to decide first of all what "policies of reform" really mean. Chancellor Willy Brandt recently called upon "politics of a small step at a time" to cover his own actions.

Reform means many individual small steps, most of which would never get into the headlines because they are so unspectacular. However, these small steps add up to sweeping changes in the social situation.

The events of this first year of the seventies show clearly that this reform movement is in full swing and the changes are coming in the only way possible — slowly but surely.

There is not enough space in this article to mention all the many small steps that have been taken towards domestic reform in the past year.

But one or two facts and figures must be mentioned since they characterise the general change in Bonn's domestic poli

■ POLITICS

Government's success during 1970 modest but significant

VORWÄRTS

The success of any particular policy can be measured mathematically by comparing the declared aims of the politician who advocates it and the extent to which these aims are fulfilled.

In the Social Democrats' *Perspektiven im Übergang zu den siebziger Jahren* (Prospects at the sixties) given way to the seventies) drawn up in 1968 the SPD listed as its aims in connection with domestic reforms an intensification of Social Democracy as its top priority, followed by humanising society and increasing the liberty of the individual.

Now the first year of the seventies has approached its end. It was a year when the Federal Republic was governed by a Social Democrat/Free Democrat government, a fact which the writers of the *Perspektiven* could not have foreseen.

So, what happened to those three aims expressed in this SPD manifesto, three aims with the common denominator of social justice?

At the latest count they vary between the position taken up by Rudolf Augstein of *Der Spiegel* who seems to be going through the motions of picking the raisins out of the fruitcake, only in reverse, and Rolf Zundel of *Die Zeit* who views the

company law and protection of the environment which has been neglected so long and is at last being given attention?

Here we must deal solely with those measures that provide for a more just division of the prosperity that the people of this country earn for themselves with hard work. Thousands of millions of Marks are being redistributed, that is to say more fairly distributed, on the social welfare plane.

To return briefly to the example of legislation to boost the accumulation of capital wealth we can see that if the newly granted legal opportunities are used to the full the sum involved would be about sixteen thousand million Marks.

A policy of domestic reforms such as has been practised in the first year of the seventies has been proved successful. The trouble is that far too many people are still unaware of this.

Perhaps the reason is that "small steps" rarely make big headlines. Perhaps the reason is that the government's foreign policies have put everything else in the shade. Perhaps another reason is that the Social Democrats and Free Democrats have not been so successful in spreading the word about their achievements on the domestic scene as they were in actually bringing about these achievements.

Another reason why these successes may have been overlooked by the broad mass of the public is that those people in the various communications media who are looking for sensational news items have set their sights so high that they overlook all the general everyday achievements.

Certainly sights must be set high by anyone who wants to see well into the future. But it is essential at the same time for people to keep their feet firmly on the ground.

(Klaus Voigtl)

(VORWÄRTS, 24 December 1970)

Mischnick claims coalition running smoothly

Wolfgang Mischnick, the FDP parliamentary party leader, in his end of the year progress report on his party and the government coalition states that no other government can claim to have achieved so much in its first year of existence than the SPD/FDP in Bonn.

"Trouble-free cooperation" was the secret behind the success story, he said. In his opinion the EEC summit meeting and the Munich Conference of European Foreign Ministers had brought Europe closer to economic and political unity.

The government's Ostpolitik had, he said, swept away an old theory that was untenable and laid the foundation stone

for a new relationship with the communist States of the East.

In domestic policy Mischnick pointed to several plans in the government programme that had been brought to fruition or were well on the way. These included a revision of sickness insurance, amendments to company law and a draft plan for a general university reform.

Mischnick summed up: "The balance sheet at the end of the year 1970 shows that the socialist/liberal coalition is running smoothly and in its first year of existence has proved its worth and its competence."

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 December 1970)



Opposition leader Rainer Barzel in discussion with Chancellor Brandt (Photo: dpa)

Rainer Barzel's situation report lacks bite

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Progress reports on a parliamentary opposition scarcely if ever make very impressive reading for the simple reason that the parties that do not enjoy a majority are unable to do a great deal towards the running of a country.

Such parties cannot do much in the way of decision taking and at best they can urge the government to take steps in the direction they consider right or perhaps influence developments that are mainly controlled by the party or parties in power.

This applies even more to foreign policy than to domestic policies. So Rainer Barzel, the parliamentary party leader of the CDU/CSU can hardly wonder that his recent progress report on the Opposition's achievements read in the Bundestag sounded somewhat pathetic — he concentrated mainly on foreign policy.

Exaggerations and moans and groans of displeasure on the part of the Opposition are not conducive to good parliamentary opposition even when they come from the leader of the parties.

One interesting factor is that Barzel avoided coming out into open controversy with the government about the Berlin question. He appears to see that the general agreement on Berlin is endangered but does not yet feel that the parties have diverged completely.

Nor did the Opposition leader want to become involved in debates on the treaties signed with the East in recent months. On the other hand he has not closed any doors to the Opposition and has left the CDU/CSU every opportunity to say a sharp No to any Berlin settlement reached by the government.

As far as domestic policies are concerned Barzel was mainly aiming at justifying his bold statement that the SPD/FDP government had made no progress, but had simply taken retrogressive steps.

He accused the government of promising far more on the home scene than it could ever carry out. This is as may be, but when the Opposition leader talks of steps backward and takes as his example the housing and road-building programmes this reeks of the system: surely there will be a hold-up somewhere!

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 December 1970)

■ INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

GDR citizens are still tempted to look to the West

It is not long since the Federal Republic of Germany was first called by its official name in the GDR. It is now generally referred to by the German initials corresponding to FRG, just as the German Democratic Republic is called GDR here.

The change in designation is a concession to the "realities" tirelessly mentioned by GDR politicians. It has also been accompanied by a slight change in the picture of the Federal Republic GDR publications would like to paint for their readers.

The picture is painted less in black and white than it used to be. There is no longer an automatic mention of revolutionaries and militarists in connection with politicians in this country. A differentiation is made between Strauss and Brandt and occasionally even between the Christian Democrats and the Christian Social Union or between part of the CDU and the alleged right-wing cartel.

Readers of specialist publications are now no longer alone in being presented with a subtler view of economic and social conditions. The general public is also being told that the FRG is more than a country of continual crises and bankruptcies, of social misery and constant class struggle.

Even so, there has been no change in the fundamental concept adhered to by GDR publications. The Federal Republic continues to be considered an imperialist country-dominated by monopolies.

An outline of their power is followed by chapters on exploitation, the unfair distribution of wealth due to the system of taxation, a comparison of the development of wages, salaries and profits and a catalogue of social grievances.

The finishing touch is added by means of a reference to a lack of civilisation as exemplified by shortcomings in educational policy, increasing criminality and so on.

Class forces are then derived from this basic concept: in this country the monopoly capitalists who dominate the State, government and parliament; in the GDR the working class; supported by the intelligentsia and the higher echelons of white-collar workers, who in order to lend support to the tenet of increasing "proletarianisation" are now more often than not simply rated a section of the working class.

When disputes or industrial unrest do occur in the Federal Republic interpretations vary. One (GDR) *Deutschland-ender* commentator saw a proof of the "instability of the capitalist economic system" another described every strike as "part of the greater struggle for power."

Any number of institutes prepare the material intended to provide a scientific basis for this view. There is the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the Institute of Social Sciences, both attached to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party (SED), the German Contemporary History Institute, the German Economics Institute, the School of Economics in Karlshorst, East Berlin, the Institute of International Relations, the West German educational theory department of the German Central Educational Institute, the Fritz Heckert University of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions, the department of history of European people's democracies at Karl Marx University, Leipzig, and the Central Historical Institute of the German Academy of Sciences.

Their present activities are governed by

the 22 October 1968 SED central committee resolution on "the further development of Marxist-Leninist social sciences in the GDR."

Four of its main topics relate to the Federal Republic. They are: "The assessment of the main direction of development of State monopoly capitalism in West Germany," "the main directions of the Bonn State's ideological struggle against the GDR," "the class roots of the particular aggressiveness of West German imperialism" and "the ideological, political and tactical fundamental issues in the development of the West German working class as an independent agent."

The results of the work carried out by these various institutes is available in a number of publications. In a series of articles in *Forum*, the university weekly, that has since been published in book form in this country the seventies are predicted to hold in store for the Federal Republic a reduction in the economic growth rate and a "strong tendency towards chronic unemployment."

The higher education level of the workers made necessary by the scientific and technological revolution can, the authors maintain, be "transformed into working class consciousness by the Marxist-Leninist parties."

State monopoly capitalism, readers are warned, "cannot be expected to provide either relatively tolerable or impressive answers to social problems."

Last but not least it is concluded that "social improvements" in the Federal Republic are the result of influence brought to bear by the socialist countries, so that in point of fact the socialist countries are

contributing towards the stabilisation of capitalism.

Integration of the workers into the prevailing economic system in the Federal Republic can only be countered by developing "anti-integrationist worker participation blueprints."

Statistics are to be marshalled to lend support to these tenets. In the German Economics Institute's September report West German statisticians are accused of "falsifying bourgeois distribution of wealth."

This country's GNP, it is claimed, is 8.3 per cent too high. The proportion accounted for by wage and salary-earners is claimed to be 53 per cent too high and that accounted for by the self-employed to be 28.8 per cent too low.

Between 1950 and 1968 the purchasing power of net earnings is said to have increased 232.5 per cent, whereas the individual capitalist's profit has risen 678.3 per cent.

Statistical clarion calls to class struggle of this kind pay no attention, of course, to calculations such as those made by economist Kurt Barwig in the latest issue of *Neue Gesellschaft*.

According to Barwig's figures company profits increased by a mere eight per cent in the first six months of 1970 whereas employees' earnings rose by more than seventeen per cent over the same period. This represented an improvement in real terms of 8.1 per cent over the previous year for each employee.

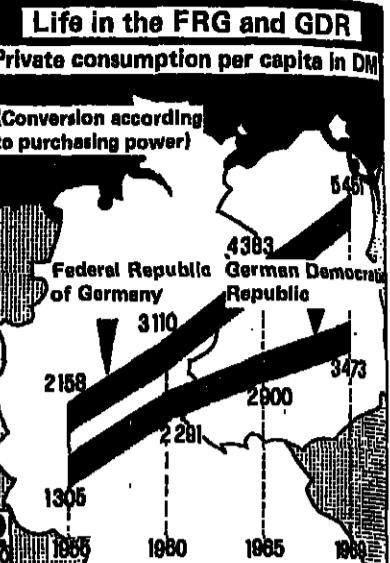
Whether the propagandists' picture of the Federal Republic is swallowed by the general public is another matter. At the last German Workers' Conference in Leipzig SED propaganda chief Albert Norden felt obliged to deal with appeals from members of his audience, not to make West Germany out to be the Devil incarnate.

State monopoly capitalism, readers are warned, "cannot be expected to provide either relatively tolerable or impressive answers to social problems."

Harry Czepick, one-time *Neues Deutschland* correspondent in Bonn, felt it necessary to indulge in polemics against an occasional tendency in the GDR to view the imperialist wolf as a good-natured grandma.

■ HOME AFFAIRS

Burgomaster Luise Albertz of Oberhausen fights on



Günter Kertzschner, assistant editor-in-chief of *Neues Deutschland* went so far as to admit that "perfect dream socialist chromium-plated and water-cooled is nowhere to be studied in the flesh."

This is, then, as people in the GDR see it, the real reason for vilification of the Federal Republic. Despite a certain degree of progress the GDR has so far been unable to win in the competitive struggle between systems proclaimed by Nikita Khrushchev as peaceful coexistence.

"Dream socialism" projected to the general public as within its grasp with aid of slogans such as "Overtake the West!" has yet to make its appearance.

Luise Albertz rejects any domestic alliance with the Communists and has been able to gain full support for her views. At the last SPD district conference that was an overwhelming majority for a resolution calling for the use of all political and legal means against the National Democrats and *Aktion Widerstand*, the right-wing so-called campaign of resistance to Chancellor Brandt's alleged sell-out of the German Eastern territories, while at the same time rejecting the idea of any cooperation with the Communists.

A resolution to this effect by the local party executive, passed in the absence of Luise Albertz, was shelved for the time being after pressure was brought to bear by SPD members of the city council. But the proposal is still under discussion.

Luise Albertz has outlined the reasons for her move in reply to an enquiry by

This "SPD Anchors Slam-Down on Wishful Thinkers' Left-Wing Gallop," to quote a headline in the pro-SPD *Neue Ruhr Zeitung*, left no doubt as to whose feet Luise Albertz aims to keep away the accelerator pedal — those of the Young Socialists.

Ideological conflict with the Young Socialists was not the only factor that determined Oberhausen's Lady Mayoress to resign party office, though two years ago rivalry between the SPD city council and district organisation brought to an end years of political harmony in this city of a quarter of a million people.

Until March 1968 Willi Meinike of Oberhausen was both leader of the council and chairman of the local party branch. Friction began when his son Erich succeeded him as leader of the local party and demanded supremacy of the party over the town hall Establishment.

Luise Albertz' resignation is due to yet another factor, the proposal for nomination of a second burgomaster, which has been a controversial topic for some time.

The idea of appointing a second deputy in addition to the present Christian Democrat and so to establish a successor People in the GDR can do little with declaration that the GDR is an entire historical epoch ahead of the Federal Republic either.

So it is that the propagandists have repeatedly to present their readers with a picture of the Federal Republic that is little in common with what hundreds of thousands of GDR pensioners see for themselves in this country every year.

Luise Albertz (STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG 18 December 1970)

Peter Schulz is favourite as Weichmann's successor



Herbert Weichmann

In discussions about the likely successor to Professor Herbert Weichmann as Burgomaster of Hamburg several names are heard but it is growing increasingly obvious that the most likely candidate is Peter Schulz.

"There are only three likely candidates for the post of First Burgomaster," a local Social Democrat wittily put it when 74-year-old Herbert Weichmann first officially intimated that he is considering retiring next year, "the Second Burgomaster, the Senator for Education and the member of the party executive" — all three of which are none other than Peter Schulz.

There are indeed sound reasons for assuming that Schulz, a forty-year-old solicitor who has made a lightning name for himself in politics over the last five years, will prove the better of his rivals. The people who could have represented a serious challenge had they chosen to stand have announced in advance that they are not interested in nomination.

Helmut Schmidt, Hamburg's most successful politician, has shown scant interest in exchanging the difficult but influential post of Defence Minister for the lesser glory of becoming Burgomaster of his home city.

Oswald Paulig, until a matter of months ago considered to be Professor Weichmann's crown prince, has opted for a managerial and party career. He has proved a successful chairman of the Association of Federal Republic Cooperative Societies and is chairman of Hamburg Social Democratic Party (SPD).

The unrest in Poland has even presented him with an opportunity of doing outside the GDR too and a final analysis of arguing within the East Bloc that contact with the West is the root to all evil.

Renate Albrecht

Kieler Nachrichten, 19 December 1970

FDP, their coalition partner, to be the right man to guide Hamburg's ship of state past the political and economic rocks that in many cases could lead to shipwreck.

Schulz has already put paid to one of the most salient of these obstacles as head of the crisis-bound department of education. He surprised all and sundry with a balanced report on education, launched an emergency programme to deal with the shortage of teachers and prepared the way for the comprehensive school.

Whoever takes over the rudder a powerful group within the Hamburg SPD expect him to bring about changes to the present style of government. Though it has seldom been said in so many words, the patriarchal, authoritarian manner of Herbert Weichmann has not, in the past, met with unanimous approval.

His conservative tastes have often not been to the liking of the younger generation in particular, among university students and staff, local government officers and party officials too.

The grand old man, as Weichmann is occasionally called in the local press, was, for instance, only too happy to welcome the Shah in the Rathaus and to dismiss students demonstrating against the visitor as troublemakers who were harming the city's good name.

Many people, however, while prepared to admit that Professor Weichmann has ably represented Hamburg on supraregional bodies as, say, President of the Bündestag, the Federal Republic's Upper

House, particularly resent him being on good terms with press magnate Axel Springer.

He is reputed to be a close friend of Springer's and the people of Hamburg first heard of his plans to retire in Springer papers. The Social Democratic tabloid *Hamburger Morgenpost* was not in the know.

To the dismay of many SPD members the Burgomaster, a representative of Social Democracy in Hamburg, when all is said and done, recently took part in a round-table talk organised by *Bild-Zeitung*, Springer's broadsheet national daily.

Yet even Weichmann's opponents will hardly deny that in his five years in office he has "done a great deal for Hamburg," as FDP council group chairman Peter-Heinz Müller-Link put it, adding that Weichmann has played a part in putting Hamburg on the map both at home and abroad.

This may be true but the powerful left-wing of Hamburg's Social Democrats expects more or at least something different of his successor.

He must refrain from flirting with conservative points of view and in addition to performing the necessary representative duties he must set to with a will to deal with the reforms that urgently face the city-state on the Elbe.

No matter who the new man is he is sure to represent the breed of objective and future-oriented pragmatists that is increasingly gaining ground from traditional, patriarchal figures. Viewed in this light, the forthcoming change at the top in Hamburg is more than a mere reshuffle.

Thomas Vinzenz Wolgast (STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 22 December 1970)



Luise Albertz

(Photos: Conti-Press)

As the years went by even her harshest critics came to admit that she was doing Oberhausen a power of good. She was regularly re-elected.

Luise Albertz passed one of her severest tests in 1967 when 15,000 miners in Hückelhoven, Dortmund, were on the point of manning the barricades in protest against pit closures.

Premier Heinz Kühn of North Rhine-Westphalia, his Minister of Labour Werner Fügner and Federal Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller were all greeted with sullen boos. Luise waved to the men and they cheered. A very nasty atmosphere indeed had changed in a moment.

Those days are no more but Luise Albertz has no intention of leaving the party altogether. She intends to continue to care for the people of Oberhausen. "They," she says, "are my family."

Rosemarie Collmann (IDK-ZEIT, 25 December 1970)

Walter Ulbricht points an accusing finger towards Warsaw

harshest winter and did so mainly with the genuine ambition to get somewhere.

People who put in genuine work, wherever they may be, do so in the hope of at least achieving success. Success has now been seen to have failed to put in an appearance. Fundamental parts of the plan have not been fulfilled and the rate of further economic development has been drastically cut.

This time Herr Ulbricht will utilise to the utmost his country's claim to be a model of socialist propriety. To begin with he will be only too happy to point a finger in Poland's direction after having, much against his will, had to allow Poland in advance to establish full diplomatic relations with Bonn at some stage or another.

Secondly, Ulbricht can make a point of underlining the fact that his GDR has the strongest economy in the Eastern Bloc after the Soviet Union and a standard of living that is above that of the USSR.

Thirdly, though, and probably the most important point for him at the moment, the SED can now point an accusing finger at Poland to divert attention from the embarrassing fact that there is considerable dissatisfaction in the GDR too, as was borne out by the recent session of the SED central committee in East Berlin.

Dissatisfaction in the GDR is due only in part to what there too are considerable shortcomings in distribution, ranging from winter clothing to meat and the usual lament that electricity is to be used sparingly.

Working people, officials and even SED economics specialists are dissatisfied, indeed genuinely upset, by a psychological rather than practical factor. Last year people worked to the verge of exhaustion to make up for plan shortfalls due to the

policy of forward defence. It admitted a most uncommon extent all mistakes cut back the planned targets, announced wage increases and opened the safety valves.

The SED proposes to scale down criticism by means of discussion. But the exchange of SED membership cards accompanied merely by debate and carried out as a purge. Three or four thousand expulsions really can only be considered pruning dead wood among million members.

Herr Ulbricht, however, hit upon a magnificent subterfuge of gaining a decided advantage out of his own wretched situation. Social democracy is not proclaimed as the be-all and end-all of difficulties in the GDR. It is even made out to be an ideological danger and the means by which the Eastern policy of the Federal Republic is intended to undermine the GDR.

Everyone in the GDR is conversant with hair-raising examples of economic failure. The much-vaunted cooperation with major combines does not work at all. There is a shortage of skilled personnel to cater for up-to-date machinery. The resulting faulty maintenance has caused heavy losses.

At one stage there were not even any toothbrushes on the market because their manufacture had been brought to a halt in one factory according to plan while the new works had not started production on time.

It stands to reason, people in the GDR are saying, that the economic system advocated by the SED is to blame and criticism of this kind is bound to lead to political criticism.

At this juncture Herr Ulbricht as a past master in tactics — and warned once and for all by the 1953 popular uprising — has adopted a far wiser course than that decided on by Wladyslaw Gomulka, his Warsaw counterpart.

Working people, officials and even SED economics specialists are dissatisfied, indeed genuinely upset, by a psychological rather than practical factor. Last year people worked to the verge of exhaustion to make up for plan shortfalls due to the

policy of isolation from this country.

The unrest in Poland has even presented him with an opportunity of doing outside the GDR too and a final analysis of arguing within the East Bloc that contact with the West is the root to all evil.

Renate Albrecht

Kieler Nachrichten, 19 December 1970

EDUCATION

Proposal for unity splits Education Ministers

BRINGING INTO LINE TEACHER TRAINING AND TEACHERS' PAY

Parents and children are always happy when a teacher knows how to make even the most difficult subject comprehensible to his pupils. The art of putting a subject over can be learnt, always providing that there is someone to teach it.

Years were spent arguing about this fact. It is not a matter of rhetorical training or even methodical talent, as important as these may be for a teacher and, as a result, his pupils.

It is on the other hand a matter of selecting, organising and preparing the ever-increasing material in a way that satisfies both scientific and educational needs and conditions.

It can be seen that any educational reform, especially one that is meant to supply schools with good teachers, depends on the provision of teaching plans for the various subjects.

It is not enough for the authorities to set priorities and guide lines for career and study as the Education Ministers Conference did recently when it announced that teacher training would in future be limited to one main subject and would last only three years.

The Educational Ministers Conference also stated that there should be no division of teachers into categories depending on the type of school where they teach - elementary school, intermediate school or high school.

Instead there should be special "grade teachers". In their teacher training period they would concentrate on one particular age-range and prepare themselves for the special demands raised.

Teachers of this type will not be specialised in one subject but in one age-range, concentrating on how their subject has to be taught to the selected age range and the syllabus to be got through.

Of course grade teachers will have to learn all about the subject during their training and not just the section that will concern their pupils.

But one real advantage of this system is that trainee teachers will be able to concentrate on one selected section of their main subject during their study and later in their teaching career and probably cut the length of their course. This proposal could, if adopted, help to overcome the shortage of teaching staff.

Grade teachers could be employed in every type of school. This advantage is most noticeable in what is now called the first secondary stage.

This unedifying alternative was produced at a conference where the participants clashed both rhetorically and spatially.

The Education Ministers recently held another of their conferences. But though previously announced, the either-or plan was not passed.

High school teacher were ready to man the barricades and they are right on one point - three years training is an insufficient period of preparation for a teaching career.

This is not only true of teachers at the second secondary level or of one subject teachers in general. Two years ago there was considerable unrest in Hesse when the course for elementary and intermediate school teachers was reduced to three years.

And what the lower grades refused will hardly be accepted by higher grades. After all a three-year course would only allow two years training in the relevant subject as the other year would have to be devoted to the science of education and the study of teaching methods.

Instead the congress was described as "Congress for Participation in Decision-Making" and the organisers were at pains to point out that education and the academic world was one of the spheres of social life where the principle of participation in decision-making must be applied.

When participation in decision-making is seen in this light, the assistant lecturers and students fighting for it in universities can claim to represent the interests of society against individuals or groups and scientific attitude that ignores society.

In his address to the congress Ehr Frister, the chairman of the Education and Science Trade Union, spoke of society and science. He should have given plenty of stimulation for further thought about the role of the social attorney in science.

Frister stated that the influence of parliaments and governments was not sufficient to guarantee an effective control of science.

He called on scientists and students to work with trade unions to develop instruments suited to the prevention of private despotism, selfishness and the pursuance of one-sided social interests.

His appeal was not just an attempt to express the discomfort felt today particularly in the sections of society that were remote from science and learning.

It was also an offer to those young scientists and students who want a new relationship between science and society to play an effective role as an expert partner in alliance with a powerful social organisation.

To cut down on expenditure it would be necessary to integrate student hostels into the university building programme. Just one example shows the advantages of this - if a hotel is built near a university fewer parking spaces are needed.

(DIE ZEIT, 18 December 1970)

into operation. Eventually the Ministers had to agree to an either-or compromise. The Federal states controlled by Christian Democrats did not like the three-year plan for the training of high grade teachers.

This resulted in an alternative plan for a four-year course. Because of the increased length of study any teacher of this second secondary stage could train to be a two-grade teacher.

Each Federal state will be able to decide for itself which of the two plans it wishes to operate for teachers of the second secondary stage.

This is just a tired compromise, a prestige victory for educational federalism. This "unified" solution allows separation to creep in through a back door.

Along with the VDS there were a Federal Assistant Lecturers Conference (BAK) and the Education and Science Trade Union (GEW), a union affiliated to the Trades Union Confederation.

The Education Ministers recently held another of their conferences. But though previously announced, the either-or plan was not passed.

Four Bundestag members and eight trades union officials in influential positions signed the notices proclaiming the VDS congress.

The new VDS executive, on which Social Democrat Gert Kähler appears to be the political brains, was able to escape for the first time the isolation into which the student movement had manoeuvred itself.

At that time Franz Kretz's dislike of nicotine was already deeply rooted. A few years previously he had lost two good friends who had literally smoked themselves to death.

But this was only because the executive was prepared to expand the aims of the congress so that it would also have some interest for people who were not members of a university and in particular members of a trade union.

The original plan of organising a counterbalance to the congress founding the Freedom for Science League was dropped.

Instead the congress was described as "Congress for Participation in Decision-Making" and the organisers were at pains to point out that education and the academic world was one of the spheres of social life where the principle of participation in decision-making must be applied.

The attempt to gather scientists, teachers and students under the banner of worker participation must be taken seriously and observed carefully. Nothing can be gained by running the attempt down.

The discomfort felt and certain inhumane aspects of our society is so great that anybody who can make people believe that he is acting in the interests of humanity will soon win over the active members of younger generation, where discomfiture is particularly great.

(Handelsblatt, 18 December 1970)

Continued from page 8
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The attempt to gather scientists, teachers and students under the banner of worker

■ ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Development aid involves participation of recipient country

This country's first ten years of development aid which have just come to an end began with a great deal of idealistic verve and pathos and for the most part the prerequisites set for the realisation of aims that had been planned were unrealistic.

There was a fundamental yawning chasm between the prevailing interests on both sides and the shortcomings and increasing expectations that were the result of changed circumstances.

Therefore attempts to alter the relationship between industrialised nations and underdeveloped countries so that they became partners with equal rights were not blessed with success.

Nevertheless the past decade has seen great progress achieved in developing nations of the Third World in the build-up and development of their industrial and agricultural programmes.

These facts are confirmed by the statistics available although these are rather problematical and unsatisfactory in that they only give general, overall world figures which vary at times greatly from the actual facts of the matter.

Moreover these facts and figures are only a part of the inventory of development aid. The other, and perhaps more significant, positive fact is that experience and insight gained over the past twenty years or so, coming from the failures as well as the successes, could prove valuable in future development aid projects.

Development in Third World countries cannot be measured in terms of industrial expansion alone, but must take into account general changes that have been brought about and in particular the resources that have been ploughed into bringing these changes into effect.

With these objective changes a dynamic process of learning and understanding has been set in motion which stands both parties involved in development aid, the

Frankfurter Allgemeine

donor nations and the recipient countries, in good stead.

The days of the old haphazard and sporadic development aid contributions are gone. They have been replaced by programmes that are carefully planned, integrated and of far broader scope.

As a result of this more methodical approach more optimistic forecasts of the successes that can be expected in the development aid programmes of the seventies seem justified.

The second decade of development aid will make it clear that the constructive and productive aspects of helping Third World countries to build up a self-sufficient economy has little or nothing to do with sacrifices, aims and charitable works, which just lead to a corrupt sense of self-satisfaction.

Nor should development aid programmes be misunderstood to be an international scheme of giving to the poor, a redistribution of the world's wealth à la Robin Hood!

The idea is to bring about technological progress and economic growth, that is to say to create new wealth rather than just redistributing the old. Prosperity created by development aid is not designed to descend from the heavens like manna.

The essential idea behind development aid is to bring about a steady controlled economic expansion. This is the means to the end, which is to provide the basis for a lasting and far-reaching improvement in the standard of living in underdeveloped countries.

The truth of the matter is that all development aid must lead to increased economic activity. Development is first and foremost an imperative of economics,

As far as this aim is concerned the origin of and motivation behind development aid is irrelevant. All that matters is the end product of the aid given, and how useful a development aid programme has been is judged on how far it has helped the country in question towards progress. All other yardsticks are set aside.

Theses and treatises that claim a social revolution must be the prerequisite for our development aid are absurd, but it is quite possible that a social revolution will be the outcome of it.

The developing world looks far different now from its aspect in the early sixties. Development aid from the western world has amounted to the astonishing sum of one hundred thousand million dollars and more, whereas the East Bloc has contributed scarcely one tenth of this amount.

This was just the start, but now the time has come for the Third World countries themselves to put in a little effort. They must show more initiative and be prepared to bear a greater burden of responsibility.

Their aim must be to see that once the novelty of independence has worn off they are able to extend their political self-sufficiency to the economic sphere. But in some countries "internal colonialism" is impeding this.

Internal colonialism means deep-rooted hierarchical structures, extremes of power, corruption and excessive bureaucracy. Thus in the countries to which this applies radical domestic reforms are necessary before the march of progress can really get under way. This is not something that can be forced on these countries by the outside world. It is a move they must initiate themselves.

The essential idea behind development aid, however complicated, are of little help if their theoretical and even ideological aspects miss the point of what is most needed to help a country develop economically.

Development schemes must be self-sufficient and the aims they set out to achieve must be tackled in a realistic fashion.

Professor Matthias Schmidt

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 15 December 1970)

arising from matters outside the scope of their business. The Bundespost should however, make up this ground on its railways following the plans of Transport Minister Georg Leber.

The Bundespost is to receive a committee whose managers will run the post on the most modern and up-to-date lines as part of Leber's reform plan. These managers will have a greater degree of independence than the present administration.

The Bundespost's compulsory payment of 6.66 per cent of gross income to the government will be suspended until the posts can raise capital resources of at least one third of the total capital.

All these measures pursue one aim — they ensure the economic independence of the posts and railways while taking into account their duty to the public and their political functions.

For them to be economically independent means that they must not only cover running expenses, but make sufficient surpluses to bolster their capital reserves so that they can cover their investment requirements.

In this respect the Bundesbahn is in one way a step or two ahead of the Bundespost since the Federation of Railway Employers has to support the fares policies of the railways.

If the Federation refuses to do this it is fully responsible for meeting the losses that arise.

The central government is not obliged by law to meet Bundespost expenditure

Reform required to rescue postal and railway finances

profits in order to be able to finance its investments?

Or should prices be calculated so that only running expenses are covered? If prices are aimed at, or at least it is intended to cover expenditure with as little as possible in excess, should not excessive charges be levied in certain sectors so that the losses involved in the so-called Sozialtarife are evened out?

Charges are therefore bound to rise next year in the post office, and railways fares are expected to increase as well. The Bundesbahn administration has already set the signals for an increase of fares and charges of twenty per cent.

The Bundespost administration held talks on 14 December to discuss the proposals of the Ministry to increase postal charges in the new year.

Fixing of prices is nationalised industries such as the posts and railways is still today one of the aspects of economic theory that pose an unsolved problem. The rules that apply to price policies in private companies are only partly suitable for application to public concerns.

In most cases price policies in nationalised industries are formulated in the crossfire of rational economic theory on the one side and political directives on the other.

Three basic questions arise. Should a public company aim to make small

as the superboom peters out and the trends in the industrial sector scene show a further quietening down and normalisation the effects are being felt on the labour market.

The Bundespost's compulsory payment of 6.66 per cent of gross income to the government will be suspended until the posts can raise capital resources of at least one third of the total capital.

The central government will also be responsible for additional political burdens in the Bundespost and will have to cancel out whenever the business management in the services affected is seriously voluntary.

Critics are doubtful whether the reforms that Georg Leber plans to introduce will make any far-reaching changes to the present situation of the Bundespost.

Their doubts are expressed particularly at the plan to make the posts — still an industry without an industrialist — into an organisation run along the lines of a private company.

But this is an aim that both the Bundespost and Bundesbahn must achieve as quickly as possible if they are to meet the demands of the seventies.

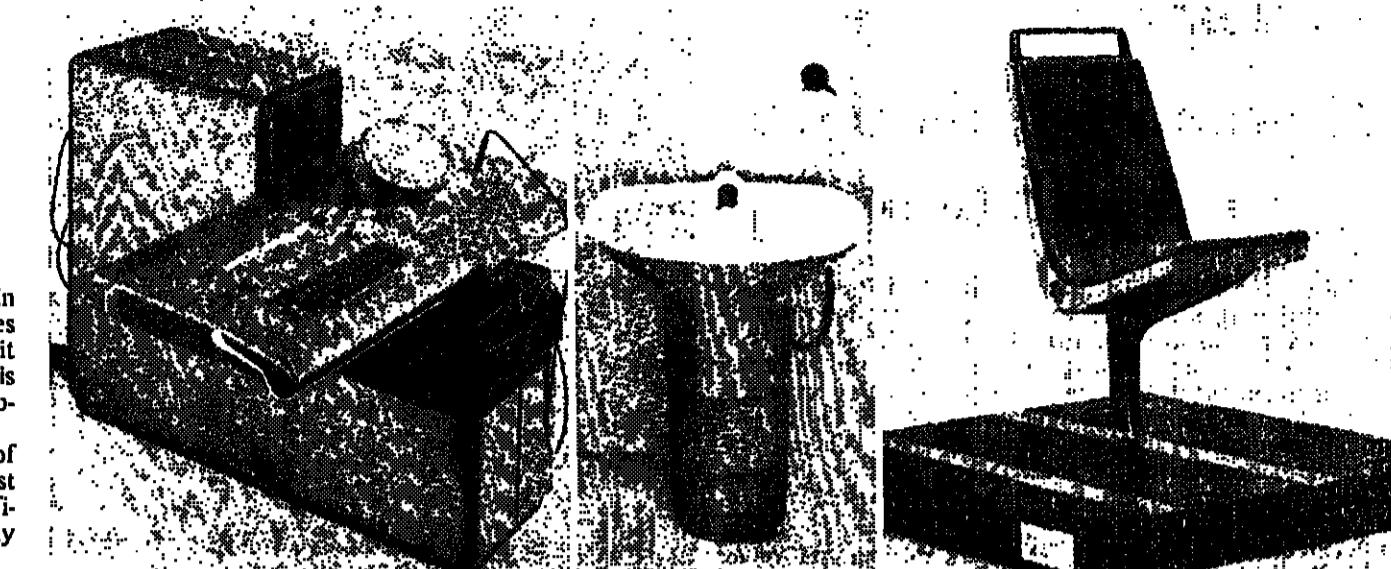
The central government is not obliged by law to meet Bundespost expenditure

Gerhard Hennemann

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 December 1970)

INDUSTRY

Technical design awards



idea put forward. The novelty value must not be overlooked either.

This means that beautifully formed glasses and tea-cups did not have a chance of winning a prize from Braun.

The criteria that were set were in this order: functional quality, utilitarianism, materials, manufacture (which an eye to costs constantly kept open), design quality as a whole and in details, function in society and finally the quality of the presentation.

Furthermore it is necessary to corner a market and to bring about large-scale, good, modern production. If insufficient attention is paid to design this can have a detrimental effect on people at work.

What remained in his opinion was a gain for the publicity sector.

This exhibition in conjunction with the Braun Prize for industrial design bore witness to the fact that the institution of design competitions which flatters traditional cultural awareness maintains its attractiveness, as long as the organisers succeed in latching on to general awareness on the part of the public which is on hand, but is taxed by a glut so that a diabolically interesting programme can be arranged and the aims of the items on show are precise.

Braun for instance did without the thematic limitations of the example set by the Rosenthal Studio Prize, but they made up for this partially by presenting a catalogue of criteria so that the often unsatisfactory presiding of judges, who seem to be sitting in judgment like the Old Testament God, which is unsatisfactory because it is so difficult to see the motivations behind judgments they make, was replaced by a system that set clear priorities.

He said: "We were not out to make things terribly easy for ourselves by, for instance, awarding prizes to a designer who has already arrived and who just churned out the same old winning design for the next time... We wanted to make the awarding of this prize as purposeful as possible."

For this reason it was decided to award a prize for an up-and-coming designer, someone who promises to assure the next generation of good industrial design. The theme for his design was not fixed, but voluntary.

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In this system one of the most important factors was the quality of the

The following were awarded the Braun Prize for Industrial design in 1970: a teaching computer on the far left, then a modern wash basin and a seat for use in public transport

(Photos: DIE WELT)

For humane reasons Manfred Tumfart designed the high-pressure injection device that carried off the second Braun Prize. This will take a lot of the shock effect out of immunisation without interrupting the course of schemes for mass inoculation. Particularly in the case of young children this device will take a lot of the pain out of the job in the arm which makes inoculation so unpleasant for them.

This list was then whittled down to just four that received prizes.

On show were among other things a pair of scissors, device for shutting doors, a jack, a two-way communications set for sick-beds, a containerised living unit, a mowing machine and thresher, tools and measuring devices and systems for audio-visual communications and housework, products that are probably not "technically" grown-up, but each in its own way a genuine attempt to introduce something new.

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Like so many other things that were the first of their kind it appears at first glance to be massive and despite the cleverly arranged details very clumsy.

But when it is considered how valuable it could be for teaching a child and how difficult it is to introduce entirely new methods of teaching it is easy to understand the jury's decision.

It is a light, gay, colourful design with one leg and for anyone who is just going on a short local journey it will provide a genuine encouragement to leave the car at home and go by public transport. This was developed by Hungarian woman designer Kinga Doszsa-Parkas.

The Michael Weiss design of a seat for use in public transport is a different story. It is easily erected and is comfortable to the body. It would be quite cheap to mass produce.

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Herbert Lindinger made a number of suggestions about how it could be improved that should be of interest not only to the organisers of this competition but also to those who run similar competitions.

He said that design competitions must be given more prominence and more funds must be available to make the prizes more attractive. The winner should at least be able to cover the cost of his materials from the money awarded for the first prize in the competition.

Greater emphasis must, he said, be placed on the aspects of creativity, experiment and provocation. Prizes for the up-and-coming generation must encourage those young designers who have the courage to set themselves up against prejudices on the part of manufacturers and buyers.

Monopolies on juries in these competitions must be broken as far as possible. The average age of the men who judge technical designs should be set at no more than 45. The number of experts on the panel of judges, that is to say men who are designers themselves should be set at a minimum of fifty per cent.

(DIE WELT, 18 December 1970)

Labour demands decline as boom peters out

At the end of November 1969 there were 10,600 fewer unemployed than in November 1970. The unemployed quota had gone up from 0.5 to 0.6 per cent.

Demand for labour was declining. Above all fewer casual labourers and seasonal workers were called for.

On the other hand the demand for skilled and specialised workers remained high in many professions. Industrial sectors were by and large still showing full employment.

But on an annual basis the men came off better. A year before there had been 13,600 fewer women out of work and 2,900 more men out of a job.

The institution assesses that at some time in November 1970 the number of foreign workers employed here may have topped the two-million Mark. However, it seems likely that by the time the next survey is taken in late January the figure will have dropped back below two million.

(DIE WELT, 9 December 1970)

■ ENVIRONMENT

Museum sheds light on pollution

Walter Möller, Social Democratic Chief Burgomaster of Frankfurt, commented on opening the special exhibition at the Senckenberg natural history museum entitled *Nature in Danger*.—Mankind in Danger that protection from pollution of the environment could well make mincemeat of the adage that the level of taxation in this country has reached absolute saturation point.

The exhibition shows for the first time graphically how far pollution has progressed in Europe, but since scientifically exact data from this country is hardly available the museum staff were forced to use material from Sweden, Holland and the United States, plus the results of a certain amount of research work they had themselves undertaken.

Frankfurt's Senckenberg Museum has once again blazed a trail and arranged an exhibition that has long been overdue in this country, a realistic exposé of the danger to the world around us.

In the shortest possible space of time Professor Wilhelm Schäfer and his staff have put an abundance of ideas into practice, starting with what the museum calls the playground of Mankind, illuminated charts on which in a matter of seconds so many children gather that there is no room left for them to play.

Alongside this exhibit a numbering device ticks away to remind visitors that the Earth's population increases by two every other second.

The exhibition is so vivid that a write-up can cheerfully use the slogan it itself operates with: "Every Year One Species Becomes Extinct," "The Myth of Atoms For Peace," "The Unpalatable Mr X - Cannibals, Eat No One From This Country. It Could Be The Death Of You."

Mr X's body contains such concentrations of chlorinated hydrocarbons, phosphorus compounds, lead, mercury, radioactive isotopes, dust and gas that it could hardly fail to send cannibals to the sick bay. It is a wonder that he is still alive and kicking himself.

In his opening address Dr Klausewitz of the museum talked in terms of young people today being the involuntary guinea pigs and the test of how much the human body can withstand.

Right from their mothers' wombs they



Dead fish in the polluted waters of the Rhine
(Photo: Conti-Press)

Motor manufacturers outline safety specifications

On the Monday before Christmas the Motor Manufacturers Association handed Transport Minister Georg Leber in Bonn a catalogue of specifications for an experimental safety car.

The catalogue is the result of joint work and intended to form the basis of design, manufacture and testing of any safety vehicles that may undergo trials.

The specifications are those of a European saloon weighing approximately one ton unladen and stipulate that driver and passengers are to survive a head-on collision at fifty miles an hour without serious injury.

On submitting the catalogue J. H. von Brunn, president of the association, noted that alone among domestic manufacturers of private cars Volkswagen have agreed to design and construct a prototype to the specifications it contained.

Other manufacturers at home and abroad are still wondering whether or not to work alone or jointly on similar projects.

The aim of current trials of an American safety model weighing roughly two tons and the development of a corresponding vehicle in this country was,

safety reasons, the lights, for instance, must sustain damage.

Braking devices that operate automatically on impact.

Alternatively, an additional braking device that is operated manually but requires as little physical effort as possible.

Handles and the like must either be covered or countersunk or, if neither is possible, they must deform, slow away or break without leaving jagged edges on impact.

Should the car overturn it must be impossible for either the driver or any of the passengers to be catapulted out of the passenger compartment.

Fuel, electrical and exhaust systems must be so constructed and incorporated that in the event of an accident the fire risk is as slight as possible.

All exterior parts and surfaces are to be constructed in such a way that in collisions with pedestrians or riders of two-wheeled vehicles the accident risk is reduced to a minimum. Protruding parts are to be avoided and all accessible edges are to be rounded off.

Engine must conform to 1973 clean air regulations at least.

Bumpers 43 centimetres (seventeen inches) above the ground.

In a head-on collision at ten miles per hour no parts of the car essential for

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
Nr Deutschland, 22 December 1970)

More action and fewer words on pollution problem

Telegraf

Last year there were nearly 280 take-offs and landings at airports in this country - with the noise that entails. More than fifteen million motor vehicles were on the roads - with a stench that entails. In 1970 domestic consumers produced 200 million cubic metres (260 million cubic yards) of garbage - a veritable avalanche.

There is no end to the list of examples of pollution of the environment that are given.

Take the Rhine, which supplies drinking-water for millions of people. Measurements taken between Koblenz and Cologne show that the average biological oxygen needs of the river increased from 1.78 milligrams per litre in 1959 to 2.25 milligrams in 1968.

This figure is a criterion of oxygen strain and an indication of the degree of pollution. Yet 1968 was a rainy year, which seven times as much water passed through the river as in 1959.

So the sobering statistical conclusion that the strain on biological life in the river Rhine virtually increased tenfold between 1959 and 1968.

The Bundestag in Bonn sits a mere five yards from the banks of the Rhine. We members take a stroll along the river during the summer the sight of the small white steamers is virtually all that offends the unmistakable smell of Father Rhine.

For environmental protection and that it entails the sluggish Rhine in its splendid case in point, even the parliamentary passers-by may not be aware of the figures.

Yet one needs only to take a look at the brown murk of the Rhine to realize how important protection of the environment - of water, air and nature - is.

The Bundestag recently succeeded in arranging a large-scale debate on environmental protection, the ruling Social and Free Democratic coalition having included in its policy declaration its intention of taking vigorous steps to protect nature and combat pollution of air and water.

What the government needs, though, is greater authority to do so. Many moves by individual ministries, individual states or scientific organisations have been founded on matters of authority, faulty coordination or inadequate information.

What is more, such regulations for the protection of the world around us as exist are contained in a multitude of Acts.

Yet the civil code, the provisions of the criminal code and road traffic legislation are still not sufficient and trade regulations appear helpless in the face of major pollutants.

It remains to be seen whether the necessary amendment to the constitution will meet with the approval of the Federal states but the Bundestag debate revealed a surprising degree of unanimity, and not only because the topic is a popular one though this doubtless played a part.

The initiative probably came from the United States, though. In the election campaign between Richard Nixon and Hubert Humphrey environmental protection was the major topic alongside Vietnam.

Since when, thank heaven, pollution of the environment and its elimination has been a subject for discussion in this country again too. Let actions speak louder than words.

Hans Dieter Lieg
(Telegraf, 20 December 1970)

Guess who's got more 747s than any other airline?



Right the first time. Pan Am.

Pan Am 747s are now flying across the Atlantic to the U.S.A. From the U.S.A. to the Caribbean. And to the Middle Pacific, the South Pacific and the Orient.

Wherever you go on our 747, it won't add a penny to your fare.

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screen movies*. And the separate sections for smokers and nonsmokers. And the extra blue-and-gold stewardesses. And the In-Flight Service Director who's in charge of everything.

In other words, just ask for the plane that has it all.

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World's most experienced airline.

■ OUR WORLD

Mothers with children live together in Frankfurt prison

I am happy that I have Tanja with me," a young woman wearing a check apron said. She gave the swing a push and the little girl screamed with delight as she glided through the air.

Tanja is one of the first six children between the age of one and four who have spent the first years of their life in prison — with their mothers who are serving sentences in the Preungesheim prison in Frankfurt.

These children are the exception to the regulations which demand: "A child accompanying a prisoner shall not be allowed to remain in the prison. If necessary officials in the prison must consider the child as being in need and make arrangements accordingly. A babe-in-arms may remain in the prison with the mother if she is suckling it."

This dry official makes no consideration of the problems of women who go into prison pregnant or with small children. And there are problems for the mother but more for the child.

No one would deny these days that a child is definitely not responsible for himself in the first three or four years of his life. Thus it would be considerable shock to separate a child from its mother in this period of its life. There is no need to go on about the damage living in a children's home could do for a child's whole life.

It is most enlightening to hear what

Bundestag infants

A per capita investment of 6,000 Marks has been made in recent months by the Bundestag in an effort to recruit new secretaries. The figures for expenditure on this scheme were announced on 3 December when the newly opened day nursery for the children of Bundestag staff was shown to the press in Bonn.

This campaign to attract clerks and secretaries was started in July when there were eighty positions in Bonn to be filled.

Already twenty new secretaries have joined the Bundestag staff. The figure of 6,000 Marks per head is reached by totalling the costs of building the kindergarten, furnishing it and providing toys for the children. This cost in all is 120,000 Marks.

The kindergarten can accommodate fifty children and already 38 three to six year-olds attend.

The "service" offered there is well up to standard. For a fee of 75 Marks per month the children are well looked after by five fully trained kindergarten workers, nurses and sisters.

In addition to this the five year-olds are instructed under the Montessori preschool training scheme.

There are four classrooms and two dormitories available for them.

The original intention that this scheme should include the children of Bundestag members' personal assistants has in the meantime been dropped.

This has led to a storm of protest from many of these women who work for the members of the Bundestag.

However, two of them have been able to obtain a concession so that their young ones can be looked after at the kindergarten, which is situated as near as possible to the Bundestag. They are said to be special needy cases.

Hans Lerchbacher
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 December 1970)



Münchner Merkur

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